FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

Sabscription by Mail Post-Patd.
 PAILT, Per Houth
 69 56

 PAILT, Per Year
 6 66

 BUNDAY, Per Year
 8 66

 BAILY AND SUIGAY, Per Year
 8 60
 AILY AND BUNDAY, Per Month..... Postage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York ofty.

traordinary fulness and almost unique im-

known to inhabit the island, about eighty

are supposed to be endemic. The fauna of

the island is remarkable, both on positive

and negative grounds. As a continental

has no large quadrupeds; none of the

larger carnivorous, ungulate, proboscoid, or

anadrumanous animals. On the other

its forests, some of them highly specialized.

The largest of the feroclous beasts is a

plantigrade, three feet long, which forms a

genus and family by itself; it is very like

an enormous weasel and attacks the biggest

animals. The avi-fauna is richer than the

mammalian, and comprises more than two

hundred and twenty species, nearly half of

which are peculiar to Madagascar. Many

are difficult to classify and some yet re-

main a puzzle to ornithologists. Although

there is now no living member of the stru-

thides, this island up to four or five centu-

ries ago was the home of a very large bird

of that family, the extinct Æpyornis,

whose eggs, found in a sub-fossil state,

measure 12% by 9% inches. We add that

the island is almost free from deadly

serpents, but in the lakes and rivers croco-

diles abound. On the whole, the Madagas-

car fauna is marked with a strong individu-

ality, which suggests prolonged isolation.

Such affinities as it has are rather Malayan

has led Mr. A. R. WALLACE to conjecture

that the island was formerly a member of

a huge archipelago occupying the western

It is believed that an aboriginal people, of

a dwarfish stock and lighter colored than

most of the Malagasy, lived in the inner

portions of Madagascar before the advent

of the present inhabitants. The majority

of the latter seem to be derived not from

Africa, but from Malayo-Polynesia, al-

though there is undoubtedly a mixture of

African blood in the tribes on the west

coast and a few others. The connection of

the Arabs with the island dates from a very

remote epoch, and in very early times set-

tlements were made upon the northwest

coast, where, indeed, Arab colonies may be

found at this day. The number of words

derived from the Arabic in the native lan-

guage bears witness to the influence ex-

erted by the Arabs upon Malagasy civiliza-

tion. We use the word civilization advis-

edly, for even before the arrival of European

missionaries the Malagasy, and particularly

the Hovas, who were the dominant tribe,

could hardly be classified among barbar-

ous, much less among savage, peoples. They never fell into cannibal practices;

in settled communities and fortified villages

under a Government evolved from the

The French republic has reason to plume

Tammany's Ticket.

The candidates nominated by Tammany

Hall on Wednesday night for the eight

indicial offices to be filled by the voters next

month are apart from any consideration of

the Democracy which is back of them,

of a much higher grade of efficiency and

ability than their opponents put up by the

Republicans. Former Recorder FREDERICK

SMYTH, who as a candidate for Supreme

Court Judge is at the head of the ticket,

is, as every one knows and acknowledges,

a learned and erudite jurist, who for fifteen

clates on the Tammany ticket for Judge of

the Supreme Court, has served efficiently

FREDERICK SMYTH. Elected a Superior

Court Judge in 1880, he has by designa-

tion of the Governor, during a considerable

portion of the time since, acted as a Su-

preme Court Judge, and with the duties

and responsibilities of that post he is

already thoroughly familiar. CHARLES F.

MACLEAN, the third candidate for Supreme

Court Judge, has for many years been con-

nected with the administration of city af-

fairs as Police Commissioner. Commissioner

MacLean's legal knowledge and professional

skill are well known. Without the mate-

rial concession of Mr. MacLean's advance-

ment, we are told, Reformer OTTENDORFER

would not support Tammany, and another

reason reënforced the expediency in the pub-

lic interest of the selection of the former Po-

lice Commissioner. The Federal Constitution

guarantees to every delinquent under trial

the benefit of counsel, and, inferentially, to

every delinquent public official on trial

either criminally or at the bar of public

opinion, the benefit of counsel, too. Now

the nomination of Commissioner MacLean,

the Sheriff's counsel, means of course his

summary retirement from the Sheriff's

guidance, and, bereft of MACLEAN, DAMSEN

will resign. At a small sacrifice, therefore,

and in a roundabout way, such as is becom-

ing where German reform moonshine poli-

tics is being considered, Tammany Hall

will relieve the people of this town of the

scandalous and disgraceful administration

of the Sheriff's office by DAMSEN-an admin-

istration forced upon the people of the city

last year by the reformers whom it is the

purpose of the Democrats of the city to

Two General Sessions Judges are to be

elected—one additional Judge as required

by the increasing business of that tribunal

and one to succeed the late RANDOLPH B.

MARTINE. For these two posts Tammany

Hall put in nomination on Wednesday night

JOSEPH E. NEWBERGER, who is now one of

the City Court Judges, and Gen. MARTIN T.

McMahon, a State Senator, who will bring

to the Democratic judicial ticket an honora-

ble record of past courageous military ser-

vice and of efficient discharge of the duties

of his position as a lawmaker in Albany.

Besides, he has represented the people of the

United States in the consular service and

has been United States Marshal of this dis-

trict. He may not-who can tell f-know

as much statute law or be as familiar with

NEWBURGER, but he has a military title

which Judge NEWBURGER can never hope to

smash utterly next month.

primitive patriarchal system.

Ocean.

part of the Indian Ocean.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication with to have rejected articles returned.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Piness and New York Associates Press at M to 20 Ann street. All information and documents for public use Instantly disseminated to the press of the world country.

Religion.

Religion is an unchangeable fact. It abides forever in the world, despite all assaults. Here we have at this time a Convention of the New York State Societies of Christian

Endeavor, branches of a recently formed national body, which is said to have over a million members, most of whom are young men and young women.

Here we have the Salvation Army, the strength and activity of which grow with the years.

We have the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, both of them great in numbers and vigor.

We have councils of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, conventions of the Episcopalian bishopric, assemblies of the Presbyterlans, conferences of the Methodists and other Protestant communions

We have thousands of American Sunday and Polynesian than African, a fact which schools, at which there are millions of boys and girls. We have churches, the number of which

is enlarged every year. We believe that there is more, far more, religious activity in the world in our times than ever existed at any other time since Christianity was propagated.

Religion is the strongest, the most enduring, and the most vivacious of all the powers in our world. Firmer than the rock it stands.

The Three-mile Limit.

The recent vote of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, at its session in Brussels, in favor of increasing the maritime jurisdiction of nations to a distance of six miles from the shore, is of much interest. Of course, it is simply a recommendation, binding on no country. And yet, since the establishment of the three-mile limit was secured by mutual consent, on the suggestion of eminent jurisconsults and publicists of earlier times, there is no reason why the present recommendation should not also in time be followed.

The selection of three marine miles as the limit was originally due to the assumption that that was about the range of a cannon shot. It seems to have been conceded that every nation must, in order to protect its people both from alarms and from actual dangers, be entitled to some jurisdiction over its coast waters. Various vague methods of determining what this distance should be were suggested by different writers, one of them, for example, being "the horizon." But the most reasonable one was to give a nation jurisdiction as far as its batteries could reach in their fire from the shore.

But if this be the rule, it becomes clear at once that, with the vast increase in the range of modern rifled guns, this limit of marine jurisdiction should be increased, and that six miles is not too much to assign for the new limit. There are certainly guns mounted to-day that have much greater range, and it is also undeniable that ranges e than doubled since th basis of the marine league was fixed.

Besides, for commercial purposes a much greater distance of jurisdiction, one, indeed, of four leagues, is established by the laws of the United States. Within that distance foreign goods cannot be transhipped without paying duties; and this rule has provailed for many years.

On the other hand, it must be a subject of careful study whether it is for the interest of nations to increase the three-mile limit to six miles, even if the range of artillery warrants the increase. The publicists concede that the right of a nation over its territorial waters is a limited right; yet it includes such privileges as that, for example, of forbidding foreign fishermen to catch fish there. There also comes up for consideration the jurisdiction of courts over crimes committed on foreign vessels within the territorial waters.

A fair presumption is, however, that the association at Brussels, over which Sir RICHARD WEBSTER presided, considered the various advantages and drawbacks, and recommended the extension of territorial waters to six miles, not merely because projectiles are thrown nowadays further than formerly, but because it was thought to be for the interest of nations.

The New Acquisition of France.

By the capture of Antananarivo was confirmed the protectorate over Madagascar, which the French claimed, and to which Lord SALIBURY assented some years ago. In this case a protectorate is even more certain to mean annexation than it did in the case of the Tunisian Regency, for the French have not promised, as they did about Tunis, that their occupation shall be only temporary. France, then, has definitely added to her possessions one of the largest islands in the world, an island nearly a thousand miles in length and 850 miles wide in the broadest part, with an area of at least 230,-000 square miles, or nearly four times that of England and Wales. Moreover, although the seacoasts, and especially on the side facing the mainland of Africa, ar low lying and unhealthy, there is in the interior a vast highland region, having the climate of the south temperate zone, and capable of sustaining a large European population. There ts no reason why upon this up,and plateau. the home of the dominant Hove tribe, and already the seat of a mescent civilization, French settlers should not thrive, as they hate thriven in the relatively bleak and inhospitable tracts of Lower Canada.

The great island, the development of which will henceforth be the work of France, is a country of peculiar interest to the geologist, the botanist, the naturalist, and the ethnologist. There is now no act 'e volsano in Madagascar, but in the central prov- the sections of the Penal Code as Judge ince of Imerina a hundred craters have been counted. Signs of subterranean action are atili recognized in the shocks of earthquake | attain unless there is a war and the exempwhich are fals every year, and in the hot | tion of jurists from compulsory military sersprings which are encountered in several vice is abolished by act of Congress. For as. The upper region consists of pri- the three Judgeships in the City Court,

A STREET, STRE

two new candidates, John P. SCHUCHMAN granite, gneiss, and basalt, which present and EDWARD F. O'DWTER, added to the ticket. Such is Tammauy's judicial ticket picturesque and varied outlines, but in the lower portions of the island are strata of the excellent in every respect, four of the secondary period, containing fossils of a faroff geological age, together with beds of a eight candidates upon it having had past much later epoch, in which are found fossils judicial experience, and neither of the four of recently extinct gigantic tortoises, hipothers ever having been defeated like their popotami, and struthious birds. Although Republican opponents, with one exception. the flora of Madagascar has been as yet but imperfectly studied, it is known to be of ex-

For the two political offices on the ticket -County Clerk and Register-two popular candidates were named on Wednesday night portance. Of the seven hundred genera by Tammany. For County Clerk, who has always been and must always be a Democrat, if Democratic rights in the official count are to be preserved with a hostile Board of County Canvassers, the island, probably cut off from the mainland at a very remote period, present vigilant and capable County Clerk, HENRY D. PURROY, has been renominated. For Register, WILLIAM SOUMER, Tammany candidate a year ago for the office of Sheriff, was put up. When a candidate for Sheriff hand, it is the headquarters of the lemulast year Mr. SOHMER led his ticket by rids, thirty-six kinds of which are found in 4.000 votes

The entire ticket, judicial and county, cominated on Wednesday night is good. It represents a high standard of individual merit, and it is the only Democratic ticket in the field in this town this year, and the only ticket which Democrats, without violation of party principle, can in the public interest support and elect.

Where Mr. Riley Is Wrong.

The triumphs of American ship armor are m no way better attested than by the appearance of plates treated by the Harvey process on British war vessels and by the contract of Russia with the Bethlehem Works to furnish certain parts of one of its newest ships. Our navy's introduction of pickel as an alloy for steel in such plates has also received due attention; and on that subject Mr. JAMES RILEY made some remarks at the Iron and Steel Institute, in London, which are thus referred to:

"Americans constantly fall into the error of be-Heving that in the United States originates everything that is metallurgically good, and they are fostered in this belief by the too great refloence of English metallurgists, who keep slience when they could to speak. Mr. Rust pointed out that as for buck as 1889 he had written a paper, the existence of which taunknown in the United States directing attention to the great value of nickel as an alloy for steel."

Now, if Mr. RILEY will turn to the annual report of Secretary TRACY for 1890 he will find that his paper of the previous year, so far from being "unknown in the United States," received a degree of celebrity here of the most flattering sort. This is what Mr. TRACY said of it:

"In July, 1890, the attention of the department was attracted by an eddress delivered by Prof. James REET of Glasgow on nickel steel before the Iron and Steel Institute, May 8, 1889. From an examination of the extraordinary results obtained and reported by Prof. Binny the department became convinced of the important bearing of his discoveries on the question of the manufacture of armor, a point that received some attention in the article and the companying discussion."

It was not necessary for Mr. TRACY thus to refer in detail to the sources of his information, yet he did so frankly, and, in they were law-abiding and loyal, dwelling itself on its great conquest in the Indian

Domestic Servants Here and Abroad.

years on the bench of the Recorder's Court | According to a report of Mr. Giffen. in the General Sessions of the Peace the English statistician, the wages of men brought by his ripe knowledge, dignity, servants in England, butlers, valets, conchand acumen great credit and honor to that men, and the like, range usually from \$150 tribunal, and served the people of this county to \$300 a year, the average in the run of faithfully, unselfishly, and at all times households being \$195. Women servants well. CHARLES H. TRUAX, one of his assoreceive from \$50 to \$150 a year, and an average of \$125. Board and lodging, of course, are furnished additionally. and satisfactorily only one year less than

By our American method of reckoning and payment, therefore, the men receive | CHARLES STEWART SMITH? from \$12.50 to \$25 a month, the average in such households being something over \$16 a thing more than \$10 a month. Mr. GIFFEN reckons the cost to the English employer of lodging and boarding a man servant at about \$11 a month, and a woman servant a little less. Here this cost is least. The wages of men household servants in New York range from about \$250 to \$600 | of the naval reserves. a year, in some cases going up to above \$700, or from \$20 to \$50 and \$60 a month. Women servants receive usually from \$15 to \$25, and expert cooks \$40 and more a month. That is, the American wages average fully twice as much as the English, so far at least as New York is concerned more particularly.

It is easily understandable, therefore, why there has been, and still is, so large an immigration of English servants, and perhaps more especially men servants, to this country. As compared with the usual wages paid on the Continent, our wages are still | force. greater, proportionally, and hence the immigration of French, German, and Scandinavian servants has been large during recent years.

Practically, the whole of our domestic service is performed by foreigners, the colored servants excepted. For many years after the beginning of the great Irish immigration, white domestic servants here were almost wholly from that source, and they were chiefly Irish women. Until recent years, the service of even the richest, or at least the richer households, was comparatively small, and few men were employed as indoor servants. The butler was a rela tively rare functionary in them, and the valet was even rarer. Applications for such places were almost unknown in the advertisements of the newspapers. The service of families of wealth was small as compared with that of corresponding households in England, for instance, and such households women servants were much less than the present. Now families of wealth employ twice as many servants as formerly, oftentimes three or four times as many, and almost invariably men servants are included among the number. In well to-do households generally the demestic service is understands its business. larger, frequently much larger, than formerly, and the butler is now regarded as a necessary functionary in very many of them.

The demand for domestic servants, ascordingly, has increased vastly in New York. during the last twenty five years, and for which exist between the officers and the men. men servants more especially. The ad- Discipline in France is just as severe as it is in mary and unstratified rocks, such as ROBERT A. VAN WYCE was nominated and vertisements of butlers, valets, and men | Russia and in Germany; but that does not pre-

cooks seeking situations have become pumerous, and intelligence offices are called upon steadily and largely to furnish such men servants for families. But as the demand has increased the supply has kept pace with it, if it has not gone beyond it; yet the wages of domestic servants have kept up their advance. They are now high, actually, more especially for competent and expert servants, and very much higher, as we have said, than in Europe. Considering that board and lodging are also provided, domestic servants are among the very best paid of wage earners, and very much better paid than the run of other men and women workers; yet this unusually profitable field is still left to the foreign born almost exclusively, and even of the natives who enter it there are very few who are not the children of immigrants. Of course, so great advantages are attracting foreign servants to come hither to enjoy them, and it is not improbable that there may be such an increase of the supply that it will tend both to bring the American wages down to the European level and to raise that level by the reduction of the European supply. Moreover, Japanese and Chinese servants are becoming numerous here, and from that Oriental source our supply of domestic service may be still further increased.

The wage scale of domestic servants may be reduced very considerably, and still it will be high as compared with the scale in other employments. A household servant has little necessary expense to subtract from his or her wages. The outside worker's outlay is large comparatively.

Where Is Mr. Roosevelt?

We note an unexpected aversion on the part of the Hon, THEODORE ROOSEVELT to take up one side or the other of the great excise question. Several efforts on the part of representatives of THE SUN to learn from Mr. RODSEVELT whether he was for local option, that is for open saloons on Sundays, have failed to get any definite answer from him, his last response being: "I have made the fight on the honest enforcement of all the laws, and I decline to be drawn from it on one side or the other. That is the only answer I will make to that question."

For once, Mr. ROOSEVELT seems not up with the times. There is no issue as to the enforcement of the laws. The fight has gone beyond and out of sight of his fight. He can no longer be in it in the capacity of a stern policeman. Mayor STRONG, having two years to serve, and Commissioner ROOSEVELT'S own term running to 1900, the liquor drinking community has gone straight to the point of demanding a change in the law to make Sunday liquor selling legal; and Commissioner ROOSEVELT and the great question of enforcement are shunted into the past. If he were bent on keeping to that issue solely, he would have this year to vote the Tammany ticket. as the fusion platform says nothing about his enforcement of the law, while the platform addition, he explained that experiments had | of the New York Democrats, although it

month; and the women receive from a little | as the annual contribution of Congress to the over \$4 to \$12.50, or an average of some- naval militia is \$25,000. It is liberal compared ingroportion to the respective numbers of the two organizations. But in a new establishment there are many needs; and it is suggested, for example, that one advantage of an increased much greater, probably twice as much at appropriation would be that of allowing new guns on some of the ships act apart for the use

> Just now Secretary HERBERT is preparing estimates that will run several millions short of last year's, and the moment therefore seems propitious for doubling the usual appropriation for the naval militia. One point which it is fair to consider is that this organization has been growing rapidly of late. In his last year's report Mr. HEBERT noted that two States, Michigan and Connecticut, had joined it, and that the Legislatures of Vermont, New Jersey, Virginia. and Georgia had authorized the forming of organizations. Ohio is now spoken of as the latest candidate, and, altogether, it is not strange that more money is thought to be do strable for this auxiliary of the regular naval

> WILHELM II. has caused the imprisonment of another editor for criticising one of his speeches. Vain Kalser! foolish man, who requires every German editor to shout his praise when he makes a speech. He not only misses lots of fun, but he loses all the advantages of criticism. He would certainly make better speeches than he has ever made if he gave the critics a show, permitted them to point out the faults in his oratory, and carefully studied all their utterances. By so doing, his voice would be tempered, his presumption reduced, his awagger medified, and his rhetoric improved. Every Kaiser ought to keep a squad of critics in his pay.

According to the Russian General, DRA-COMINOFF, whose views are given in L'Eclair, the French army is not only a formidable was machine, like the German army, but in addition possesses an enthusiastic soul, which vivities its perfect organization, and this, he says, is lacking in the German army. The French soldier is not merely a wheel or an atom in all in New York now; and the wages of the | the machinery of the entire army; he preserves his individuality, in spite of the rude school of military discipline. The infantry soldier is very active and knows how to take advantage of the smallest hills and hollows of the ground. The French cavalry is like the Russian cavalry. The horses are fine, robust, and enduring. The artillery is beyond all praise, and thoroughly

But what struck the General most was the gayety, coupled with the endurance, of the French soldier. He performs his duty while joking and giving out lively and witty sallies. He is just like the Burston soldier, and the re semblance is still more striking in the relations

vent the French soldier from being devoted to his officers. The French army is a great family, in which there is no need of a schlague to make the soldiers obey and respect their chiefs. Such are the views of the Russian General.

We print in another column a brief ac count of the results of an attempt made during the past three months by a San Francisco company to introduce fresh California fruits into the English market. It has been an interesting experiment. It is unfortunate that so large proportion of almost every consignment of nese fruits arrived in England in a bad condition, either too green or spoiled. Nevertheless. Covent Garden Market, in London, and we infer that the prices obtained were often profitable to the California consignors.

This is not the first year that California fruits. chiefly penches, pears, and plums, have been shipped to England; but the shipments of them this year have far surpassed those of any previous year. The season of the summer and autumn of 1895 has been an extraordinary one for American fruits of all kinds,

We have received an address delivered by Dr. I. R. Powe Chairman of the New Yorl Prohibition Association, entitled "A Great Advance." This means, of course, a great advance in the cause of prohibition, and, considering that the Democratic party of New York and a great part of the Republican party have just come out for adding one more day in the week to the liquor business, namely, Sunday, the FUNK address makes one more funny thing in the campaign.

PARKHURST has said that he wishes that all the saloons were closed, every day in the week. He has said that he is for a more libera excise law, or local option. He has said that he could carry New York on the excise issue. What is the excise issue as PARKHURST conceives it, and where can it be found?

It is a pity that an interior disagreement mong Tammany men prevents Jacon A. Canron from being sent again to the Senate. the question of his renomination other ambitions should have been laid aside.

ALGER AGAIN.

Another Attempt to Get Michigan to Pre-sent His Name for the Presidency.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.-The "boom" of Gen. Rus ell A. Alger for the next Republican nomina n for President will be initiated, launched, and promulgated in this city to-morrow evening under the auspices of the Alger Republican Club at their "elegant quarters" in the Chamber of Commerce building in this city. The metaphor, like one of Sir Boyle Roche's,

may be a bit mixed, but it will partake of the haracter of the meeting, and that ought to make it go." The announcement has been officially made in the Tribune of the "grand opening" of the Alger Republican Club, &c., and states that the Invitation Committee has received assurances from Mayor Pingree that would be present." Among the other celebrities who will grace the occasion, made up mostly of ex-or would-be Federal officials, appears the name of Col. Henry M. Duffleld, People who attended the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1888 will remember Col. formation, yet he did so frankly, and, in addition, he explained that experiments had already been made in England with plates of nickel steel from five to eight inches thick, and in France with others somewhat thicker. All that he asserted for our Government, which ordered of the Messrs.

SCINEIDER a 104-inch plate of that material, was that "no complete and conclusive test was known to have been made. The United States Government was therefore the first in the field."

The results of the famous trial at Annapolis, five years ago, in which the nickel plate surpassed an all-steel SCINEIDER plate, while a Sheffield compound plate was destroyed, are well remembered. The fame of nickel as an alloy of steel in armor went to all parts of the world. But the point to note just now is that, so far from concealing the parts which Prof. RILEX had in the matter, our Navy Department made it exceedingly conspicuous, and gave it at least all the credit it deserved.

Domestio Servants Here and Abroad. uffield as the important person who had charge of Gen. Alger's interests before that

The fusion ticket of 1805 seems to have the sweet eigenest of commerces the word and seed and set own past schewements?

The fusion ticket of 1805 seems to have the sweet eigenest of comparation of his own past schewements of Commerces who would endered that the outtry principles in the service of the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered that the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered that the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the seed to 1805 seems to have the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the savet the savet eigenest of Commerces who would endered the savet the savet eigenest of the sav were east by Southern and Territorial delegates who did not represent a single electoral vote. His highest vote reached was 140, on the fifth bailot, rescribed almost wholly from Southern or Northern bemocratic States. The publication by The Son of his ingletions retrement from the army stopped the "Alger tide," saved the Republican party from diegrace, and its candidate from an ignominious defeat. At the Minneapolis Convention the Michigan delegation divided its vote, giving Harrison 7, McKinley Ib, and Blaine 2. Gen. Alger was not a candidate, for the excellent reason that the Michigan delegation would not have been "solid" for him. He was for McKinley then and he is for McKinley now, though he has been coquetting with bit Messes, Keed and Allison.

He cannot be Senator and he cannot be Viewer of the control of the Michigan delegation to that end, and the cutive State machinery, sided and reinforced by the "Alcer Republican clubs" of Michigan, especially by the parent club in this city, are counted and relief on a south as it 1888, a "solid Alger delegation" to the next Republican National Convention.

Mary Ann Peters on Sarah Ann Peters, To THE ELITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You put another letter from my sister in-law, Sarah Ann Peters, in your paper last week, and I'm tired telling people

'twasn't me wrote it. Ny name is Mary Aun Peters, and Sarah Ann is no blood kin, only my husband's brother's wife. She says Brother Peters won't run for Governor unless women can vote and wear breeches. He wouldn't dare run around the block if she told him not to. Sarah Ann was always ta king about voling, but up to the time I left be then she never cared a snap for a pair of breeches without

about voltas, but up to the time I left I leithan she never cared a same for a pair of breeches without there was a man in lem.

Sarab is rather better favored than most women, but she's and mightly shesy wass. But they suit Brother Peters, lughting from the way she she wists him round her finger. And the way she sibe twists him round her finger. And the way she sibe twists him round her finger. And the way she sibe twists him round her finger. And the way she sibe twists him round her finger. And the way she sibe twist would ten the night before I left belham, and we somehave got to taking about a woman who an better than she should be. Barah Ann allowed it was the fault of civilization that made a woman suffer and pattential for we would look at the oth verse of the Shedingter of Matthow we'd find the woman was commonded. I make when I got hem, but could be make head or tail of it, and when I went out on the seranda and told husband and repeated the verse, all the mon proke out laughing and John told nucle run into the house. Feetages ou might let me know what Sarah Ann was getting at.

She's got intolty anxious about seeing her name in print but I shit going to stud the blane any longer, and if you print aby more of her scribbiling make the Barah Ann so big no one can mitstal it for

MARY AND PETERS, SESS Fifth street, Brooklyn.

To you Eppron of The Sun-Sir! Granting that the

Republican press and politicians in the cities succeedly favor local option, since they were not strong enough in the Convention to defeat the Maire planh now can they hope to defeat the rural statement. he Legislature? Carvis H. Lewisch. 47 Strausz Place. Brooklys, Oct. 9, 1805.

To THE FORTOR OF THE SUS-NET: Angle-Catholic or Anglean Catholic is no more contraductory than Reman Catholic, the name applied by the Boulan Church to berself in her "Catech an of the Council of Tr. nt," and her "Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent."

A Card.

From the Atchiem Daily Globe. Br. and Mrs. Joseph Nattleby desire to extend their heartfelt thanks to cursous irlends who attended the funeral of their daughter, and hope their curiosity was fully satisfied.

Sweet Indifference. From the New York Weekly Wilness

As far as we can see, it matters very little which tion of Christ," by Thomas & Kample.

CASE OF THE ARMENIANS.

The Real Menning of Their Demonstration Expinined by President Onbriel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: WITH desire to dispel whatever micunderstandings may exist in the minds of some people, we beg you, sir, to lay before the public the following explanations as to the true origin and meaning the Armenian demonstration against the Porte:

The true spirit of the Armentan movement to not that of a "revoit," which means "getting out of order." but a forcible tendency to "enter into order." They ask to be governed. "The Armenians being the representatives of

one of the oldest civilized Christian races, and being beyond all doubt one of the most pacific, one of the most industrious, and one of the most intelligent races in the world" (Gladstone). have been kept by the Turkish Government constantly in terror, in poverty, and in ignorance through a system of oppressive measures. Taking a new step the Government not only refused to protect their Armenian subjects against the barbarous tribes of Kurds, but have taken the latter under official patronage, armed and organized them into bands of authorized brigands, and have let them loose on the Armenians. The last and most diabolical step taken of late years was to organize all the State officials, civil and military, under a superior direction, into a body devoted to execute, in the very name of the law, the horrible scheme of exterminating the Armenian Christians in Turkey. Formerly the Mohammedan or Turkish misgovernment suppressed the evolution of the Armenian race; now it is suppressing the race itself. It is a sweeping storm of 'plunder, murder, rape, and torture" that is passing over Armenia, such as Armenia had never experienced in the course of 3,000 years of her eventful existence.

The Armenians in the provinces, stupefied by

error, were powerless to move, though they would have been ten thousand times right to rise against the cruel hand so fiercely driving them toward the abyss. Besides, they were without arms, and many of them without food. On their brothers in Constantinopie devolved the sacred duty of raising a protest against the Porte. It is to be noted here that besides the 50,000 Armenian citizens, there is a fluctuating population of over 60,000 Armenians in Constantinopie who have their families' homes in Armenia. These Armenians true representatives of the Armenian provinces, attempted to present a petition to the Grand Vizien.

ating population of over 60,000 Armenians in Constantinople who have their ismilies' homes in Armenia. These Armenians, true representatives of the Armenian provinces, attempted to present a petition to the Grand Vizier. They did it after having patiently awaited for long months the result of the European intervention on their behalf, and when they thought it was time to protest, they protested in a very orderly way. No European people would have done it better under the same circumstances. It was not a sudden outburst of indignation, but a deliberate action. The Armenians are used to restrain themselves. Their endurance is proverbial. But when, toward the end of the month of September, they had "the very grave intelligence as to the imminent and disastrous withdrawal of the Powers from further action in regard to the demana for effective reforms," their apprehension of Turkish terrorism was overcome by the prospect of being soon engulfed by the crising waves of Mohammedan fanaticism unbridled by the dowardly withdrawal of the Powers.

The Armenian demonstration was not merely a protest against the Poste. It had a wider meaning, though generally overlooked. It was also a protest against the powers. It has been amply proved, among others by Cannon Maccall's work on "England's Responsibility Toward Armenia," that the deliberate decision of the Porte to exterminate the Armenians originated in the platonic sympathy of the powers for Armenia and the vain introduction of the sixty-first article into the Berlin treaty, which promised reforms for Armenia. The powers intervened once more after the Sasson massacre, and, in order to persuade the Porte to adopt an inadequate scheme of reform, used only diplomatic measures. Fast experience had repeatedly taught Europe that the Tork never submits itself without being coerced. To verbal argument he has never conceded in the for the diplomacy. They knew too weil the Porte of din not mean to make the slightest concession in favor of Armenian reforms: they desired to know whethe

Armenia. We must say, in the interest of truth, that the Hunchagists are by no means "Armenista;" we positively know that, though we do not sympathize with their clamerous and nodish revolutionary praceedings.

The Armenian Patriotic Alliance.

New York, Oct. 10, 1895.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir. Mr. Benedict of Rochester, I see by a letter in a recent issue of The Sun, waxes eloquent over the debtor who is unfortunate enough to be examined in supplementary proceedings, "A debtor is not a criminal," he says, and "after all," he continues, "it is a hardship to call up a man as a witness against himself," Yes, it is a hardship, no doubt; but how about the poor shopskeeper who repeatedly sends collectors after that numerous class of dead beats who will not pay for what they put? Probably in an ideal community it wouldn't be necessary to stilled the analysis of the damond?" or "How can you live in such expensive state if you can't vary your just in the presence of the damond?" or "How can you live in such expensive state if you can't vary your just in the presence of the damond?" or "How can you live in such expensive state if you can't vary your just.

anexering such questions as "Where did you get that diamond?" or "How ear you live in such expensive site if you can't pay your just debis?" But New York at present isn't "Utepia, limited," or urilimited, and the shopkeeper knows better than to give his landlord the for the rent.

Persons with any sense of honor need never have may fear of being summoned in supplementary proceedings. Honest men hay their delts. Healt beats, whether they live "in style" or occupy shall be from, will invariably

skyle or occupy abad, beforem, will invariably "witch" whenever they have a chance, and it would be a good thing for the business community if these "microbes" were set to breaking stories. But so long as shopkeesers haven't "sand" enough to insist on cash payments for goods delivered, so long will we have to read in the papers of some parroon being examined as to his assets.

J. McGaright. BROOKLYS, Oct. 9, 1895.

Pm Dying, Egypt, Dying,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEN-Ser. I am interested in the little discussion that has arisen over the date of Brig. Gen. Lytle's poem. "I Am Dying. Egypt, Dying." The difference of statement is due to an incident that Richard Realf, a port of no mean merit, was detailed to the teneral as orderly. He was a serseant in the Eights sighth tilinols, known as the Second Board of Trada highment of Chiesas. The two iriliant men were firm left and Chiesas. The two iriliant men were firm left and which word that afternoon an explicit seas of dedicating it to his General. It was written under the inspiration of coming battle. The possible before me as I write in Bead's own hand and in print also. He told me, his Herary executor, of the the district. In the evening the two posts set in the discretal and in print also. The order is the two posts set in the discretal and discussing matters. The lyttle poon was read and heaf's sening the two posts set in the discretal and the builted and placed by Lytte in his vest packet, and the builted by which he was fraid by would passed directly through it. The manuscript was coldent has arben all the discussion. Yours respectively.

But Ring, N. 1., Oct. 9.

But Ring, N. 1., Oct. 9.

But Ring, N. 1., Oct. 9. o the General as orderly. He was a screeast in the

To row Entrop of The Sex-Sire On the east side of Lawrence street midway between Third and Fourth streets, Conclaimtt, stands the house in which "I Am Dying, Egypt, Dying," was wet-

The muse was built in 1810 by seen. William Lytle, and is now occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. and is now escepted by his granddaughter, Mra-dos-points in roler, who is also the proof's sister. The critical manuscript, how in Mra Foster's personalize, was written in the summer of least, and was left it the on a cosk in Letters private room, where it was located by Whitam W. Coshes, an intimate friend of factors, on the captersond great adhiration for the boom and haves a copy of it, which he afterward gave to us editor of the time function formercia. It appeared in that paper on inty my 1858. (Ref. 9, 1898, C.182 Kighin avenue, New York dity.

Judge Gaynor's " Little Book." To run Ectron of The Sta-Mer Judge Caynor, ir his letter published that week decitining to run for hayor of Brooklyn, without giving the title, refers to a "little book claimed and read by every denomination of Christians," which "has done more for man-kind man all the men who ever beed purity office." A bets that Judge Gaynor refers to the "Woman's

E. Unit he means the Catechism. Will you kindly decled the ber, and, if neither is correct inform us to what book he nows refer?

(AC 8, 1800. The book Judge Gaynor referred to was the "ImitaCALIFORNIA FRUITS IN ENGLAND

Statisfactory Result of the Revent Effects Market Them There. On July 10 several car loads of fresh fruts

arrived here from California by rail on the way to England. The consignment was shipped from this port that day by the steamer l'arts. was delivered at the Southampton docks on the morning of the 18th, and was offered for sale by auction in London, at Covent Garden, the next day. The pears and plums were in excellent condition, the bidders at the sale were numer ous and anxious, the bids ran high, and there sult of the auction was satisfactory to all.

A week afterward, or on July 26, another large consignment of California fruits, consist ing of 1,600 cases of peaches, pears, and plums which had been conveyed to England by the steamer St. Louis, arrived in London, and was put up for sale by auction at Covent Garden Market. The prices of the previous week were not sustained. The peaches sold for Sa a case; but the plums declined more than 2s,, and the pears more than a shilling a case.

On Aug. 1 a third consignment from Callfornia was received in London, comprising 270 cases of peaches, 730 cases of plums, and 1,560 cases of pears. The greater part of the fruit was overripe. Yet a good deal of it commands prices slightly in advance of those of the second neignment. Nearly 100 cases of the plums were too rotten to sell, and a large proportion of the pears were green. Plums of fancy rade sold as high as 15a., but the average price obtained was only 6s. 9d. a case. The pears ranged from 15s. a case down to 6s.; the peaches ranged from 6s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Bidders were very can tions, on account of the losses they had peer viously suffered by the spoiling of the fruits before they could be sold by retail.

The fourth consignment of California fruits was taken from this port by the steamer Paris, and was sold in London Aug. 9. It was far larger than any of the previous consignments The prices paid for the peaches, pears, and plums did not vary much from those obtained at the two previous sales, but in some cases were better. There was enough fruit for two sales, but all of it had to be sold at once on account of its undesirable condition.

The fifth consignment was taken by the St. Louis, and the auction was held Aug. 15. Plums and peaches were sold below the New York prices. Pears 6s. a case for the soft, and 19a. for the green, but many cases were so far gone that they could not be offered to the bidders.

that they could not be offered to the bidders. There were some grapes and nectarines in this consignment.

The sixth consignment was from this port by the steamer New York, and arrived in London Aug. 29. It comprised 3,350 loxes of peaches, 2,500 of pears, and 650 of plums. Again, a portion of the fruit was damaged, and by this time of the month the London market was glutted with French and English fruits. Nevertheless the California fruits brought better rates than the French or the English, and the average of prices was well sustained. The quality was described as of a high grade with good keeping capacity. The retailers realized large profits upon their purchases of the California product.

The seventh consignment was by the Paris, and was sold at the Covent Garden market on Sept. 6. Yet again there were many damaged lots. The American Consula t Pristol, who attended the sale, gave his oninton that, unless these were an improvement in the shipments. California fruits would fall into disfavor in the English market. In a lot of fifty-six boxes of Bartiett pears, forty boxes had to be thrown out as unsatable, and the remainder brought 6s. 6d.

Bartlett pears, forty boxes had to be thrown on, as unsatable, and the remainder brought 6s. 6d. per box. Pearcheraveraged ds. per case. Plums brought the prices they had previously commanded. The entire shipment, so far as good, soid readily and with profit.

The eighth consignment, which was shipped by the St. Louis, reached the London market Sept. 13, and comprised 2.660 boxes of pears, 0.46 of peaches, and 140 of plums, besides 20 sample brands of apples, which were ahead of the English and French apple crops. The stock was excellent. Buyers were shy but for all that the prices obtained were better than at seems of the previous sales. Feaches, 6s.; pears, in large baxes, 12s. It was found that the apples from California were inferior, and could not had their ground against the English.

The ninth consignment was shipped from here by the New York, and was soid at Covent Garden Sept. 29. The bulk of the shipment was pears, 2.500 hoxes, which soid at about the prices ruling in New York. Peaches and plums in small lots were taken at a fair price. The sample parcels of crapes were inferior to the English hothouse grapes, and were not in demand. About this time the California fruit agents in London began to complain that morey had been lost in the attempt to obtain a footing in the English fruit market.

The teach consignment, which was taken from here by the Faris, was sold in London Sept. 27. The market was ready for fresh and sound fruits, which brought good prices all around, California pears from 1.2s. to 18s. a box. The sale was not completed upon the first day, and was resumed three days afterward with sales factory results. Special sitention was drawn a a lot of very fine Oregon pears, which sold readily at 11s.

Hubay's opera "Le Luthier de Cremone" has been performed with great success at Leipzig. France is about to establish evening manual trainine in all schools for primary education.

A crop of strumberries in September is one result of the hot weather in some parts of England. Madagascar's Queen is described as looking very Thirty one knots were made by the Forban, the est French sea going torpedo boat, in her trial trip at Havre recently.

The Duc d'Aumaie has just been elected director of the French Academy for the next three months, and Paul Bourget, Chancellor. Leo XIII to looking forward to the next century.

c dates his last encyclical on the Rosary, MDCCCVO. five years from nineteen hundred. T e Pectan, the largest tank oil steamer ever buils,

heajust been completed at West Hartlepool. She is 888 feet long by 48 broad and 315 deep. Mrs. Keeley, the English actress, who will be 90 next month, is to have a benefit on her birthday, when she will appear in "Betay Baker" at the Lyceum,

Ten stramers for the China trade, aggregating 20, 000 tons, were turned out by one Greenock firm in nine months recently. This is a record for quick work. Africa is to be triangulated from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo. Dr. Gill, astronomer royal at Cape Town, has prepared the plans and Cecil Rhodes is

Large coal deposits have been found in Suderos one of the Parce Islands. A French company is going to work them, having obtained a concession from the Danish Government.

In imitation of the electric lighting of Gedney's Channel it is proposed to establish electric light buoys in the Thames up to the London docks, so as to enable vessels to pass up by night. Russia is going to send astronomical expeditions to

the mouth of the Amoor River and to Nova Zembla to observe the total ecilpse of the sen that will take place on July 27 of next year. Frescoes representing the Salutation of the Virgin and the Nativity, earlier than the Reformation, have

been found under the plaster of the parish church at Ashampstead, near Reading, England. Ten thousand dollars were given for a Stradivarius violencello recently by Herr von Mendetasohn

the Berlin banking house, to Borr Ladenburg of Frankfurt, who had bought it for \$3,000. Goa, the last relic of Portugal's dominion in India, is in revolt, and three menof-war have been sent to put down the mutiny of the garrison. The men objected to going to Africa, where they might have to fight.

An indignant Eaboo objects to "the bloody massare that took place this year in the battlefield of the High Court examinations, in which thousands of un-healthy, short sighted, weak brained, cod-liver oil. and Fellowen's syrup drankards are sufferers."

A novelty in advertising is shown in a Scotch church. The congregation could not pay its ministe soap firm offered to pay \$500 a year for that its advertisement be hung up in front of the gallery in the church; offer accepts